Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 16,158 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

COMMONS DEMANDS DEBATE ON VALIDITY OF ENEMY CHARTER

Churchill Denies Discussions Answering Attacks by Laborites, Liberals

Special

LISBON, March 16.—A sensational incident took place in the British House of Commons Thursday when the members of the Labor and Liberal parties asked that the Atlantic Charter and its validity for all nations in the world should be made the subject of debate, it is reported from London.

This demand was raised in connection with the recent statement by Prime Minister Churchill that the Atlantic Charter would not be applied to all countries.

Churchill, however, refused to set the time for the debate. In explaining his refusal, Churchill declared that the way in which this demand had been worded gave it a resemblance of a vote of non-confidence and revealed an attitude strictly hostile to the Government on the part of the members who had submitted it. No further discussion of this demand took place, the report said.

Challenge to Opposition

Churchill answered the attack on the Atlantic Charter in a confident challenge to the opposition to test the Government's strength and declared, "It is rather late in the day to begin these sweeping condemnations of the Atlantic Charter."

Meanwhile, the British press on Wednesday gave full vent to its vexation aroused by the opening of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Badoglio regime. Vernon Bartlett, diplomatic writer of the News Chronicle, urged Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to abandon the Commons leadership to devote himself entirely to foreign affairs, stressing that Britain had to have her own foreign policy and draw her own conception of her European policies.

Bartlett scathingly said that the Soviet Union and the Americans had been confronting Britain with fait accomplis, the former in the case of Italy and the latter in the Argentine, Spanish and Irish questions. He said that while Britain did not regard tragically the resumption of Italo-Soviet relations, it appeared as an expression lacking inter-anti-Axis coordination. He declared that the disappointment was particularly great since Britain had gone the limit of her possibilities in order to influence the Polish exiles to accept the Soviet demands, thereby making her unpopular.

Bartlett said that Britain let herself proclaim a poorly convincing interpretation of the Atlantic Charter thereby shaking the confidence of the smaller states. In the meantime, the London Times characterized the resumption of Italo-Soviet relations as "a—when mildly put—and, under the circumstances, unpleasant procedure." A dispatch from Naples said that the Greek and Jugoslav exiles would also soon establish relations with the Badoglio regime.

RUMANIAN PAPER HITS HARSH BRITISH POLICY

Voices Indignation Over Shabby Treatment Accorded King Peter of Jugoslavia

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Condemning the British attitude toward King Peter of Jugoslavia, the Rumanian paper Curental charged that, in the name of higher interests, cruelties are being committed in the world by the British who, more than any others, assert that they hold more respect for the rights of a nation, it is reported from Bucharest.

The paper declared that neither traditions nor the laws of humanity have prevented the British from attaining their ends. "They forget that King Peter is the son of an old friend of England who died in Marseilles for the cause of British interests. They forget, also, that King Peter had studied in England and that the Jugoslavs have suffered because of the pro-English attitude of their ruler," the Curental added.

In connection with the Anglo-American policy of giving way to Moscow, the paper stressed that the Soviet Union is following a fixed course and is making use of Britain's hesitation and America's disinterest.

Japan-Germany Unity Is Theme of Contest To Be Held in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—The Japan-Germany Society in Berlin is holding a prize competition dealing with three themes, namely; "What Unites Germany And Japan in Their Fight Against The United States, Politically, Economically and Culturally." The first prize is 3,000 marks; the second, 1,000 marks; and the third and fourth prizes are 500 marks each.

SOVIET DIPLOMACY PUZZLES ANGLO-U.S.

Badoglio Recognition by Moscow Seen Beginning of Collapse Of Teheran Formula

Domei

ZURICH, March 16.—American political circles are finding it difficult to understand the true meaning of the Soviet Government's recognition of the Badoglio regime while opinions are current among foreign diplomatic quarters in Washington that Moscow's latest action indicates the beginning of the collapse of the Teheran formula, according to a Washington dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

Leftist newspapers in America which have been attacking Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt for supporting the "undemocratic" Badoglio regime have been utterly confounded by the recent diplomatic event, the dispatch declares.

Anglo-U.S. Wishes Ignored

The Soviet Government's recognition of the Badoglio regime indicates that the Kremlin is determined to carry on its foreign policies in disregard of American and British intentions, comments Domei.

The same action also shows that the Soviet Union is resolved to maintain the fleet she has acquired in the Mediterranean and is planning to keep East Mediterranean waters under her influence, Domei further declares.

The news agency contends that the "close unity" allegedly achieved at the Teheran conference has been exposed in its true form by Moscow's latest diplomatic step. Domei further predicts that political controversies between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, especially between the latter two, will be further aggravated in the future.

Domei goes on to say that the Mediterranean Committee established by Britain, America and the Soviet Union to maintain collaboration among the three Powers has now been rendered meaningless.

Pointing out that since Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar A. J. Vishinsky joined the Advisory Council for Matters Relating to Italy in November of last year, Soviet influences have been remarkably strengthened in the Mediterranean area. Domei declares that as has been pointed out by German authorities, Moscow is intending to extend its diplomatic influence through Ankara, Cairo and Algiers.

Press Continues Attack

Special

LISBON, March 16.—The British press continues to criticize the Soviet move of opening diplomatic re-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

DAIL SOLIDLY BACKS DE VALERA'S STAND AGAINST U.S. DEMAND

'Liberty Loving' Nations Should Not Use Aggression or Sanctions, Says Labor Leader

Special

LISBON, March 16.—The Dail gave solid support last night to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's refusal of the Anglo-American demand to close Axis diplomatic offices in Dublin, according to a dispatch from the Irish capital.

The dispatch added that Labor Leader William Norton declared that "liberty loving" nations should not employ "aggression and sanctions." Eire's reply to the American note was the reply of "a united nation striving to defend the right to maintain an honorable way of life." Norton declared during the three-hour debate in which speakers said that Eire was scrupulously observing neutrality.

Meanwhile a dispatch from Helsinki said that the Finnish newspaper, Ajan Suunta, in an article entitled "Right Shall Be Maintained," today declared, "The attempt being made at present to force Turkey, Spain, Argentina and Eire, by blackmail, to adopt a certain attitude has already been carried out toward Finland."

Obviously referring to the United States, the Finnish paper continued, "Someone wants to push us on to a given road with the help of bayonets but to depart from our fundamental line of policy would be national suicide. No statesman can submit himself there. Finland's proud past compels us to point out the way to other peoples who submit to this policy of blackmail."

YANKS' 'INVASION' BRINGS ONLY GLOOM TO BRITONS

Predominance of Doughboys in British Streets Not Being Welcomed, Says Swaffer

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Uncomfortable feeling among the British people about the ever-growing invasion of American troops in Britain is expressed by Hannon Swaffer in the Daily Herald.

"Yankee soldiers predominate the streets frequently at a rate of one British to six American soldiers, and the British inhabitants are not welcoming their brethrens from the United States with much enthusiasm," he declared.

"American officers mention a sore point in the relations between the American and British soldiers, namely, that the Yankees have better chances with the British girls. They request the people not to get excited if after the arrival of the Americans, "necking parties" could be seen in house doors."

Newton to Aid Halsey

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The United States South Pacific Fleet Headquarters today announced that Vice-Admiral John Newton had been appointed Lieutenant Commander of the South Pacific Fleet under Admiral William Frederic Halsey under today's date, according to a dispatch from Melbourne. Newton had been Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

U.S. Unable to Endure Long War, States Captured American Flier

Flight-Colonel Andrew, Who Was Taken Prisoner at Rabaul, Admits He Was Fooled; Now Understands Japan's War Aims

By Arrangement With the Asahi

RABAUL.—According to the confession of Flight-Colonel Marion Daniel Andrew, Commander of the 5th Bomber Unit of the 13th American Air Force, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese at Rabaul, the American people will not be able to endure a protracted war.

Andrew's plane was shot down by a Japanese airman on the eastern coast of New Britain Island on December 30 last year in an attack on Rabaul. He was able to save himself and was in hiding until he was captured by Japanese gendarmes at the village of Marunbirao on January 15.

Hailing from a family of farmers in Kansas State, Andrew had studied engineering at Hutchinson College. After graduation in June, 1931 he was enrolled in the American Army Air Force. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was shifted to the 5th Air Unit at Moresby. He was again transferred to the 13th Air Unit on Guadalcanal Island in November, 1943.

When asked what he thought the United States was fighting for, Andrew answered that America had to fight because she was suddenly attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941. Now that he had at last come to know the reasons which necessitated Japan to declare war, Andrew said that were he a Japanese he, too, would have gone to war.

When questioned as to how long he thought the war would last, he replied that it would probably be a protracted one. Expressing his personal opinion that the American people would not be able to endure a long-term war, Andrew declared that if he were Roosevelt he would start immediate negotiations for peace.

As for General Douglas MacArthur, Andrew stated he knew nothing about him except that he was very unpopular with the men under him.

When asked his opinion about the sinking of the Japanese hospital ship "Buenos Aires Maru" by an American plane on November 28 last year, and about the attacks on more than 10 other Japanese hospital ships by American planes and submarines, as well as the recent attack on the Japanese Army Hospital at Kokopo, near Rabaul, by a dive-bomber in spite of the fact that the Red Cross sign was clearly visible on the roof of the hospital, Andrew declared that if such attacks had been purposely and knowingly committed by the Americans, the latter had probably been driven to do so by their youthful impetuosity.

Stating, in conclusion, that he had a wife and two small children back home in Kansas, Andrew admitted that he had been fooled into believing that his family would be killed if they ever fell into Japanese hands.

AMERICA STUDYING W. ASIA OIL ISSUES

Sets Up Organ to Probe Problem Following Recent Press Exposures

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The United States Senate has appointed a special committee for inquiry into the petroleum issue as a result of exposures made by the Scripps-Howard newspapers, according to a Washington dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, London, dated today.

The plan of the United States Government to develop the petroleum resources of West Asia has not only given rise to an international dispute but has become a storm-center of troublesome political controversy in America itself, it was also revealed.

The report to the Daily Telegraph follows:

"The United States Senate has recently appointed a special committee for inquiry into the petroleum issue. This was prompted by the exposures made by the Scripps-Howard newspapers in regard to the operations of the Administration in Saudi Arabia.

"According to the exposures, President Roosevelt in order to secure concessions in Saudi Arabia for the laying of pipe lines, promised to furnish King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia with a loan of $25,000,000. Upon learning of this offer, however, Prime Minister Churchill demanded that the American loan, too, should pass through British channels because Britain for many years had been supplying King Ibn Saud with large funds. Thus the first installment of $15,000,000 was handed to the King through the British Exchequer a few weeks ago.

"The United States Senate, however, was highly incensed over the fact that it had not been consulted on a matter of such international significance and demanded that the deal should be suspended until the Senate was in full possession of the facts and was in the position to decide on the question.

"The Scripps-Howard newspapers also report that Roosevelt and Churchill had also discussed the construction of Anglo-American joint naval bases in the Mediterranean and it was after this that the plan of laying pipe lines through Saudi Arabia was decided upon. Getting wind of the transactions, the Soviet Union is said to have demanded that it also have a hand in the affair and the United States and Britain were compelled to ascquiesce."

WELLES CRITICIZES STATE DEPARTMENT

Avers Suspension of Diplomatic Relations With Argentina Is Coercive Move

Special

LISBON, March 16.—A Washington dispatch revealed that Sumner Welles, former undersecretary of state, in his syndicated article for newspapers yesterday assailed the United States State Department's suspension of diplomatic relations with the Argentine Government as a unilateral departure by the department from the United States' "established principle in inter-American relations of non-intervention."

Welles wrote, "to those of us who are convinced that security and progress of the Americas depend upon the maintenance of inter-American solidarity, the steps taken recently by the department of state are profoundly disturbing. Non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other American republics is the foundation upon which President Roosevelt has built up the Good Neighbor policy. The Department of State has now instructed our ambassador to 'refrain from entering official relations with the new regime pending developments.' It has openly been taking the lead in attempting to induce other American governments to adopt the same course. These actions smack of coercion."

Paper Raps Welles

The Washington dispatch said that the Washington Post editorially today took exception to Welles' article, asserting, "Pan Americanism on the present model is at first and foremost a security system. It is founded upon a united approach." Ignoring the United States pressure on the Central and South American republics, the paper continued, "Accordingly, the republics recommended a break in diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. It took Chile a year to act upon it and the Argentinians six months longer. But it was apparent to all America when Farrell replaced Ramirez that Argentina's action was intended to be formal. Farrell ousted Ramirez in order to prevent any implementation of the break in relations with the Axis."

Meanwhile a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail of London said that Pan-American unity today was facing the threat of complete disintegration. The correspondent declared, "Chile's surprise move in recognizing the Farrell Government and the fact that Paraguay and Uruguay are be-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

U.S. Naval, Land Forces in Sicily Down 23 of Their Comrade Planes 'By Mistake'

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The United States War and Navy Departments issued a joint statement today that 23 American planes were shot down on one occasion during the Sicilian campaign with the loss of 410 lives by anti-aircraft fire from United States naval and ground forces, according to a Washington dispatch.

It said that the 23 planes were part of a group of 170 flown from North Africa with 2,500 troops for parachuting on Sicily with the support of ground forces then fighting there.

The joint statement was apparently forced by the first public disclosure of the incident made yesterday by Sergeant Jack Foisie, correspondent of the United States army journal, Stars and Stripes, in a speech at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

The concurrent statement said that the action was "made a basis of a careful study, designed to improve identification and timing to prevent similar losses in the future."

It was revealed that the planes arrived in the battle area on the night of July 10, 1943, immediately following a German bombing attack and while the German planes were still in the air. The combination of circumstances involving the approach immediately in the rear of a hostile bombing attack at night at relatively low altitude was responsible for the loss of the planes.

GERMANS HURL BACK ANTI-AXIS INFANTRY FROM CASSINO AREA

Enemy Given Surprise of Life When Greeted by Withering Fire From Reich Guns

Special

BERLIN, March 17.—The long expected major enemy attack on the southern front in Italy was opened on Wednesday with a tremendous aerial bombardment of Cassino which was followed by fierce artillery fire, according to reports from the southern Italian Front.

After several hours of bombardment, enemy infantry troops moved out against the German positions but were met by withering defensive fire taking the enemy forces by surprise because they evidently were under the impression that the heavy bombardment had destroyed all the German front positions. The enemy forces were hurled back by the German grenadiers.

Meanwhile, reports from the Nettuno beachhead said that calm still prevailed there but that it might be a calm which precedes a storm. During Wednesday, German batteries got the range of the shipping traffic off the ports of Anzio and Nettuno and scored repeated hits, also forcing the ships moored in port to take to open waters.

The Luftwaffe also took advantage of the improved weather conditions and struck hard at the enemy. German planes in low level sweeps unloaded their bombs with telling effect on anti-Axis positions and also strafed them.

During the same day, an attempt by American Mitchell bombers to attack a German coastal base on the Italian southern front was warded off by an inverted hail of fire from the German defense. Two Mitchells were shot down and the rest forced to flee, dropping their bombs over open water.

Soviet Moves Ineffective

Special

BERLIN, March 16.—The correction of the front in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is not yet finished, according to reports received here. The reports said that despite the great efforts being exerted by the Soviet forces, they were not succeeding in disturbing the systematic course of the German disengaging movements. This was particularly applicable to the withdrawal of the German formations from the Kherson area.

Southwest of Uman and in the Vennitsa sector, Soviet pressure was reported continuing. In the Tarnopol region the fighting power of the German forces was making itself gradually felt, with the Soviet forces there now being put under pressure. In the Dubno sector a major Soviet attack was launched, during the course of which 30 out of 50 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, reports from the northern sector of the front said that no fighting of importance occurred. Fighting near Vitebsk was also quiet, with a minor attack by German troops attaining the desired aim. Near Ostrov and Pskov there was no fighting whatever, the reports said. Near Narva, however, the Soviet forces started another assault but were repulsed. The German attack carried on from the south against the Soviet bridgehead on the western bank of the Narva was reported to have made further headway.

Nippon Units Down Foe Fighter Plane On Burmese Border

Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, March 17.—Imperial Japanese Units stationed at Thaingup, south of Akyab, on the Burmese coast, shot down an enemy fighter plane on the afternoon of March 15 when two Bristol Beau fighters attempted to attack our position. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side, which repulsed the other raider.

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, in yesterday's war communique, announced that Japanese Forces attacked several times the anti-Axis positions in the Tidim and Kabau sectors on the central Burma front, it is reported from New Delhi.

FOE CANNOT SOLVE FOOD LACK IN ITALY

British Weekly Claims Anti-Axis Setup Is Unable to Handle Critical Situation

Special

LISBON, March 16.—The complete failure of the anti-Axis military administration in Southern Italy and the serious food shortage in that area was discussed today by the British weekly, New Statesman and Nation, in an article which voiced a complaint over the "bitterly disappointing political development in Southern Italy," it is reported from London.

The magazine said that the anti-Axis authorities, who are charged with [illegible] to do, have proved to be utterly incapable of dealing with the difficult supply situation.

Continuing, the periodical sharply criticized the censorship policy of the authorities who, after the first alarming reports of starvation in Naples, had "dropped a curtain over this problem."

"The enormous responsibility of our authorities in Southern Italy must not remain hidden behind a wall of secrecy," the Weekly stressed, adding, "Moreover, it is not encouraging when we are always told that lack of cargo space is responsible for the acute dearth of food in Southern Italy."

In conclusion, the British magazine declared: "If England is now unable to release a little cargo space for transporting wheat to Southern Italy, it stands to reason that she does not possess sufficient shipping space for the fulfilment of other promises."

REICH DOWNS 35 RAIDERS

U.S. Formations Smashed in Raiding Southern Germany

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—In aerial combats with the American bomber-fighter formations that carried out a daylight raid on Southern Germany today, the Luftwaffe shot down 13 hostile fighters and 22 bombers.

In this connection, a London dispatch quotes several American airmen who had returned to their base after the attack as having said that they had seen gigantic new-type German fighter planes equipped with four engines flying in formations.

Prices in Chiang-Held Areas Skyrocket; Soong, Kung Probe Into Causes at Kunming

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Reflecting the acute distress of the people in the Chungking-controlled areas on account of the sky high prices, T. V. Soong, Chungking foreign minister, and H. H. Kung, finance minister, made a trip recently to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the rising prices in that city, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The dispatch said that Kung, during his ten-day visit in Kunming conferred with the authorities in connection with the rising prices and the prevention from circulation of American currency notes in the Chungking-controlled territories. Kung, who returned to Chungking yesterday, declared, "Now that commodity prices are rising, our immediate business is to stabilize our currency." At the present black market rate in Kunming and Chungking, one United States dollar equals 240 Chungking dollars.

Asked what steps the Chungking regime would take to deal with the United States dollar black market, Kung said that since "no independent country permits the circulation of foreign currency within its borders, it is only natural and logical that the United States dollar black market should not be allowed." He said that the regime was doing its best to maintain the present official exchange rate, which is 20 Chungking dollars to one United States dollar.

FOE'S 17TH DIVISION BEGINS RETREATING FROM TIDIM FRONT

Annihilation of Enemy Force of 10,000 Imminent in Burma Border Fighting

By K. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, March 16.—Enemy forces at Kenede Peak, vanguard enemy position in front of Tidim where the Anglo-Indian 17th Division is stationed, have shown signs of withdrawing as crack Japanese Forces have launched vigorous attacks from all directions against the foe's stronghold in concert with frontal bombardment.

With the retreat cut off at Tonzan by the Saito, Ogawa, Irie, Nakaya and Sueki Units of the Japanese Forces, the 17th Division numbering 10,000 are now rushing back toward Toitam where severe engagements are developing between the withdrawing enemy troops and the Japanese Units occupying the area. The battle area in front of the Japanese positions are virtually covered by corpses of enemy soldiers and the annihilation of the whole division is seen as imminent.

British Fleeing
By K. MATSUDA,
Of the Army Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, March 16.—The British in their retreat are compelling the sepoys to put up rear-guard action for them in order to make good their escape.

With their rear cut off by the Saito, Ogawa, Sueki, Irie and Nakatani Units and the Indian National Army after a futile resistance in the Tidim, [illegible] Anglo-Indian 17th Division has been hemmed in every area by the detouring force of the Japanese. Their dream of wresting back Burma shattered, the enemy troops are on the verge of annihilation in the Tidim and Tonzan areas.

So desperate have the British become in their retreat that they have abandoned their horses as hampering their mad mass flight and have forced their sepoys to put up rear-guard action for them, so that it is the latter who are mainly being sacrificed in the recent engagements.

After the charge of the Ogawa Unit into the enemy position at Bieck on March 14, more British bodies were found there than the corpses of sepoys. But once the enemy realized the striking force of the Japanese the proportion of the British dead went down, as in the case of the battle of the 1535-meter hill of March 13 fought by the Morishige Unit, with only one against four sepoys. The motor-car group attacked by the Japanese on March 14 toward the rear of the British were all British being sent back.

So enraged were the Indian National Army troops by the callous selfishness of the British that they began attack without even waiting for the Japanese to arrive on the scene. They even waded into the jungle in search of the British, vowing vengeance for the deaths of their compatriots. The abandoned sepoys, inspired by the spectacle of their own countrymen advancing under the tricolor banner and incensed by the cowardly methods of the British, have joined the National Army in increasing numbers.

By K. MURAKAWA
of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 16.—Acting in unison, troops of the Indian National Army which advanced northward along the Kaladan River, and X X Unit, which commenced a movement from the Haka district in the Chin Hills area, are now intensely pressing the routed 81st Division of the West African army and vigorously advancing toward the Chittagong hill.

Chittagong, toward which the Indian National Army is now marching with its tri-color flags waving, is situated on the right bank, 20 kilometers on the upper stream of the Kalunapuli River. It is a modernized city with a population of about 50,000, where the British hurriedly constructed barracks, munitions factories and dumps as a coastal defense base after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, a number of airfields were built, air defense fighter plane

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Press Comments

Friday, March 17

BALANCE OF MEDITERRANEAN POWER

MAINICHI—A new situation is developing in the European theater of the World War with the powerful Slav influence, as if its present receptacle were too small to hold it, now overflowing to the Mediterranean area.

The conflicting projects of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union feature the European War and there is nothing new in them, but the forms they are now taking deserve special attention.

Let the reader judge whether the overflowing Slav influence is the same force of racial expansion that was at work under Peter the Great, or the world revolutionary force of Communism represented by the Soviet Union, or whether it is the combination of the two. The point is that the "uncanny influence" which the Powers of Europe, especially Britain, have done their utmost since the last century to bottle up in the Black Sea, has now completely turned the Mediterranean area into its field of activity. From the point of view of the European balance of power, nothing could be a more momentous event.

The manner in which this has been brought to pass is stranger still. For example, recently an issue rose in regard to the sharing of the Badoglio traitor regime's fleet. This fleet had fled to the British navy early in September last year with the surrender of the Badoglio regime. President Roosevelt, however, without even consulting London, published his intention to divide the fleet up among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. This was astonishing enough. But the Soviet Union went farther. Without consulting the United States or Britain, she extended recognition to the Badoglio regime and decided to open diplomatic relations with it. Her stand appears to be that since she had not participated in the campaign against Italy and the Badoglio surrender was made merely to the United States and Britain, she has a free hand in her dealing with Italy.

The recognition of the Badoglio regime, however, is not so strange after all. The Soviet Union has already recognized the De Gaulle regime in French North Africa. She did this even while the United States and Britain were debating on the future of the French colonial empire with a view to dividing it up between themselves. While these two Powers are wandering through the jungle of imperialism, the Soviet Union is enforcing a program of her own on a vastly greater scale.

What is reducing the positions of the United States and Britain to those of buffoons is that because they must depend on the Soviets to bear the biggest burden of the war against Germany, they are almost positively assisting the Soviet Union to strengthen her own position. Witness the position the Soviet Union has built up in the Mediterranean area. Her influence is strong in French North Africa. Three hundred Russians are working at her Legation in Egypt. Two hundred of her officials are in Palestine. She has sent 60 new officials to Damascus in Syria. A strong Soviet representation is expected to be assigned to southern Italy. Southern Italy which the United States and Britain took at the sacrifice of their own blood may fall into Soviet hands. Even that, perhaps, is nothing compared with the sacrifice being made by the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front.

YANKEE BRUTALITY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Wherever American soldiers go, peace and order is broken up. This was proved during World War I when the United States troops in Britain committed outrageous acts thus incurring the antipathy of the British public. In the present global conflict, the misbehaving, well-paid doughboys have already roused the anger of the people of Australia, Britain, Chungking, North Africa and South Italy.

On the battlefields, the American soldiers have surpassed themselves, and it is worthy of note that they are being encouraged by their leaders to commit acts of inhuman violence. Recently, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that even churches would be smashed if it is militarily surmised as necessary.

The American newspapers and periodicals are also supporting the violent acts of the American troops. The New York Times said recently that however cruel blind bombing might be, it is humane if it contributes toward bringing the war to a speedy end.

From these utterances, therefore, it is plain that the Americans will stop at nothing to win the war. This they proudly call their way of fighting the war.

EIRE'S NATIONAL PRIDE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—There are three sides to the Eire question which arose when the De Valera Government rejected the United States demand for the closure of the diplomatic offices of the Axis in Dublin and the subsequent support extended by Britain to America.

Firstly, it is a new manifestation of the anti-British resistance which was born in the minds of all patriotic Irishmen when their country was invaded in 1169. Secondly, it is Eire's protest against the plutocratic and imperialistic policy of the Anglo-Saxons. Thirdly, it is an evidence of the friendly sentiment which the people of Eire hold for the Axis nations.

It should be realized that behind the present problem, lies the fundamental British-Eire question, which involves racial, religious, economic, political and social issues and thus is very complicated in nature.

The anger of the Irish against the United States which is out to gain world control, has been intensified by America's latest demand.

It is recalled that when the United States troops were sent to North Ireland in January, 1932, Eire lodged a protest with the United States. Then, the anger of the Irish against the United States was again aroused when the American troops caused the so-called shooting incident of September, 1942. Thus, it can be seen that the relations between Eire and the United States have not been sound.

The relations between Ireland and Germany, on the other hand, have been friendly ever since the first European War, and this can be readily understood when the events which occurred during that war are recalled.

At this juncture, we take the opportunity of expressing our respects to Eire for its firm stand against the United States and Britain. Of course, it cannot be denied that the De Valera Government will meet with some difficulties in the maintenance of its national pride. As it can be seen that the future of Ireland depends on the outcome of the European war, we expect much of Germany's fight against our enemies.

AIR DEFENSE DRILL HELD IN SWEDEN ON BIG SCALE

Press Expresses Satisfaction of Stockholm's Defense; Crown Prince Attends Maneuvers

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—A large-scale air defense drill took place here on Saturday night and Sunday morning with the participation of the Home-Guards and Air Protection Corps to make it as realistically as possible.

The Sunday press declared that the drill was extremely satisfactory resulting in the complete success for the defenders. The papers observed that the public showed great interest in the drill which was partly due to the fact that when Soviet bombs were recently dropped on Stockholm, several papers charged the authorities that preparations for defense of the capital left much to be desired. It is believed the Saturday and Sunday drills were probably arranged by the authorities to refute these charges.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolph on Saturday afternoon attended the drill as a spectator.

Soviet Diplomacy Puzzles Anglo-U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

lations with the Badoglio Government, which is generally regarded as proof of the lack of cooperation within the anti-Axis camp, with the Daily Herald and Manchester Guardian warning against the serious problems that will arise from such disunity, according to reports received here.

Meanwhile, competent quarters in London point out that the next few days will furnish the answer to the question whether the present form of relations between the anti-Axis Governments and the Badoglio regime will be fundamentally affected by the latest Soviet step, and whether a change in the setup will have to be made.

Madame Arsene Henry Leaving

Madame Arsene Henry is leaving Tokyo by the Fuji express on Monday, March 20. She wishes to thank all the friends she made during her seven years stay in Japan for their kindness.

AMERICA DECIDES TO RECRUIT WOMEN

Induction of Pre-War Fathers Ordered to Make Up for Labor Shortage in Factories

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Reflecting the acute shortage of manpower in the United States, a Washington dispatch said that the War Manpower Commission announced that it would recruit over 700,000 women for work in canneries and other processing plants in preparation for the coming harvest season throughout the United States.

It said that local drives to recruit workers are already under way in the extreme southern sections of the United States and would be extended northward as the crops mature.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Commission, warned that any slackening in production "will be comparable in its effects to a decrease in the production of armament and other materials used in the war zones."

Meanwhile, Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service Board, ordered local draft boards to prepare to induct increasing numbers of pre-war fathers to meet quotas, which he said had fallen 100,000 men short of the goals each month since October.

Foe's 17th Division Begins Retreating From Tidim Front

(Continued From Page 1)

units, the headquarters of the British 15th army, and anti-aircraft battery brigade established in an attempt to make the city the pivotal base on the Indian Ocean.

At present, the port of Chittagong is said to be full with a group of vessels of X hundred thousand tons. The enemy himself regarded Chittagong as a most important base facing the frontal battlefield of Akyab.

Since reports regarding the advance of the Indian National Army started reaching there, great concern and anxiety on the part of the British authorities in Chittagong have daily been mounting.

How to defend Chittagong is now a big problem of the enemy, particularly in the event that XX Unit once launches an advance on the broad level automobile highway from Rangoon toward Chittagong and the Indian National Army in the Kaladan sector strikes Bandarban and Dobazari along the Sangu River by way of Paletwa, Kaladan, Kalewa and Modauku.

Undoubtedly the fervent hope of the Indian population in Chittagong is that armed conflict against Britain will be materialized in line with the advance of the Indian National Army, which surprise-attacked large forces of the British army sent to the foremost firing line in the southern Indo-Burmese border area and is now swiftly marching on toward Chittagong from the Kaladan River area in concert with X X Unit from the Haka sector.

Welles Criticizes State Department

(Continued From Page 1)

lieved to be on the point of following suit is regarded here as a deliberate rebuff for the United States." The correspondent stated that the state department was maintaining silence regarding the matter but that Washington observers believed the United States might make dramatic moves in the near future jointly with Britain to restore anti-Axis prestige and force a showdown in South America once and for all.

Halifax Consulted

The correspondent said, "It is known that Halifax is being consulted constantly by the United States Government. Rigorous economic sanctions and even an air and naval blockade of Argentina are being talked of here as immediate possibilities."

The correspondent significantly said that diplomatic circles in Washington were saying that the United States erred in making demands on Argentina hitherto without backing them up with means of enforcement.

Pucheu Given Death Penalty

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Pierre Pucheu, former French Minister of the Interior, was convicted in a trial by a special military tribunal at Algiers on the charge of treason and sentenced to death, according to an Algiers report.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Brazil

Special

LISBON, March 15.—Mrs. Roosevelt has arrived at Belem Depara, Brazil, to inspect the United States troops stationed in that country, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro.

Chungking to Send Second Military Party To America to Seek Further Assistance

Domei

CANTON, March 17.—General Shang Chen, member of Chungking's Supreme National Defense Committee and concurrently Chief Secretary of the Military Committee, has been appointed to head a second military mission to the United States, according to a Chungking broadcast. General Shang and his party are scheduled to leave for America within the next few days.

Interest has been aroused as General Hsiung Shih-hui was not chosen in view of the failure which attended the first military mission which he headed.

The decision to send a second military mission to America is due to the deadlock reached by the British in their campaign against Burma. Competent observers feel that General Shang will take up the question of insufficient American help to Chungking.

General Shang's other post as Chief Secretary of the Military Committee has been taken by General Ho Kuo-Kuang, commander of the gendarmerie.

To Control U.S. Dollar

In the meantime, H. H. Kung, Chungking's Finance Minister, issued a statement, expressing his resolution to strictly control the American dollar in Kunming, states a Chungking message. Kung is quoted as saying:

"The 200,000,000 U.S. gold dollars are intended to stabilize the prices of commodities in Chungking-controlled areas and to absorb floating capital, but as these American dollars are disturbing the money market, we are going to strictly control illegal circulation. Chungking, as an 'independent country' cannot tolerate the circulation of foreign currency in any part of the country."

AUSTRALIAN POLICE NAB 7 SOLDIERS IN HOLD-UP

Robbed Taxi Drivers in Queensland; Gangsters Rounded-Up When Runaway Car Wrecked

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Australian military police captured seven anti-Axis servicemen in Rockhampton, Queensland, today after firing tommy guns at a speeding taxi and shattering the wheel, it is reported from London.

The arrest has put an end to their series of armed hold-ups.

Taxi drivers reported to the police that they had been held up by the soldiers and ordered to get out from the cab. The seven soldiers then piled in and drove off. Ignoring the demands of the military police to stop, the latter fired at the wheels and brought the cab to a standstill. The soldier-robbers were uninjured and immediately arrested.

GRIPSHOLM REACHES N.Y. WITH 663 REPATRIATES

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The exchange vessel Gripsholm, carrying 663 American repatriates entered New York harbor yesterday, according to a New York report.

The United States authorities are reported to be carrying out strict examinations on the returned nationals "to prevent Axis spies from entering the country."

Out of the 663 repatriates, 100 persons were allowed to disembark today but 400 others are still retained on the ship while their identity papers are being closely examined.

PRAISES REICH ATTITUDE

Hungarian Paper Hails German Policy Toward Small States

Special

LISBON, March 15.—The case of Slovakia is a classical example of Germany's benevolent attitude toward small nations, said the Hungarian newspaper, Magyarag, on Wednesday on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the national independence of the Slovak State, it is reported from Budapest.

"By her attitude toward Slovakia, Croatia, Albania and other small states, Germany has furnished proof that the maintenance of the independence of European nations is regarded by the Reich as the best building material for the construction of safe homes for the people of Europe," the paper asserted.

HEARST REFUTES CHARGES

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 16.—William Randolph Hearst rushed into print with an answer to the Pravda's attack charging him with being a gangster journalist and a friend of Reichsfuehrer Hitler, writes the Daily Express. According to the paper, Hearst's reply was to the following effect: "I have only seen the Fuehrer once in my life and that was for an interview. There was nothing pro-Hitler about it. On the contrary I was highly critical."

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room ....¥4.00 to ¥6.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 to ¥8.00

BIRTH OF QUINTUPLETS PLAYED UP IN ARGENTINA

Eclipsed Political, War News; All Babies Now Weigh 20 Pounds and in Best Health

Special

LISBON, March 16.—The story of the quintuplets born to a Buenos Aires businessman and his wife had eclipsed all political and war news in Argentina, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

All the children now average 20 pounds and they are as "frisky as colts and just as voracious."

The father is quoted as declaring, "If the present rate continues, I may have to buy a 20-room house as it is impossible to know what the future holds for me."

LONDON HIDES AIR DAMAGE

British Press Raps Authorities for Undisclosing Real Losses

Special

LISBON, March 16.—The British periodical, New Statesman and Nation, energetically protested against the policy of concealing the actual damage caused in London by German air raids, it is reported from London.

The Yorkshire correspondent of the paper writes that he is forced to tune in on the German radio and listen to Lord Haw-Haw in order to learn at least something about the attacks and also complains that the London press announces almost nothing about the effect of the German attacks. Due to this unwise policy of the Government, he declares that despondency is spreading in England.

ENEMY STRAFES EVACUEES

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—A train carrying civilian evacuees north of Rome on March 7 at 9 a.m. was attacked by low-flying anti-Axis planes which dropped bombs and machine-gunned the cars, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

The rear part of the engine car was heavily damaged, killing 40 persons and inflicting injuries on numerous others. A German relief corps immediately took actions to render assistance.

CANADA MALTREATS JAPANESE SUBJECTS

U.S. Magazine Bares Injustices Dealt to Internees; Many for Deportation After War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—A detailed account of the recent conditions of the Japanese internees in Canada is given in the February 21 issue of the American weekly, Time, and from all indications the Japanese are being subjected to countless injustices and maltreatment.

As one undisguised revelation of the traditional Anglo-American treachery and coldbloodedness, the deportation of all Japanese, without Canadian citizenship, back to Japan after the termination of the war seems to be strongly upheld by more than 80 per cent of the Canadians as disclosed by the results of the recent Gallup polls.

The article in Time runs as follows:

"Like the Americans living in the Pacific Coast States, the Canadians in British Columbia have openly declared that not a single Japanese will be allowed to live in the Pacific Coast district even after the end of the war. This is, of course, a general expression of the feeling of intense animosity against the Japanese, and this sentiment has increasing possibilities of being translated into action by what has transpired during last week.

To Purchase Land

"Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia Province, John Hart, announced recently that all Japanese-owned land along the Fraser River would be compulsorily purchased by the Canadian Government and be sold to the Canadian soldiers returning from the front.

"Fishing vessels, numbering 1,270, belonging to Japanese and Japanese-owned stores and residences located in the 'Little Tokyo' district of Vancouver have already been purchased by the authorities. The action of the Canadian Government this time has disposed of the final and most important of the Japanese possessions in Canada. Deprived of their land and homes, the Japanese in Canada, even if released from their internment, will have to seek new means of livelihood in some other district.

"At present, 12,000 second generation Japanese (Nisei) and Japanese pioneers, who went to Canada from Japan, are interned in Canada. Furthermore, 11,000 Japanese are engaged in work in the lumbering and canning industries in districts outside of British Columbia.

"Canadians on the Pacific Coast frankly declare that the only way to solve the Japanese problem would be to deport all Japanese back to Japan when the war ends. However, in view of the fact that there are 13,000 second generation Japanese in Canada, unable to speak a word of Japanese, such measure is obviously not the most reasonable or pertinent method of solving the Japanese question. The sounding of the Canadian public opinion by the American Institute of Public Opinion throughout the entire country has revealed that 80 per cent of the Canadians are strongly for the deportation of all Japanese, who do not possess Canadian citizenship, back to Japan."

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 16

Four British torpedo boats were sunk by the patrol vessels of our navy yesterday and all our craft returned safely to their base.

At the Nettuno landing head, the enemy made several local attacks which were repulsed partly in our counter-thrust. Enemy ship concentrations in Anzio and Nettuno were again shelled by our long-range guns and good results were obtained.

In the southern sector of the Italian Front, Cassino was attacked by the enemy supported by strong artillery and tank formations but their attacks were repulsed by our heroic resistance offered by the German 3rd Parachutist Regiment commanded by Colonel Heilmann and effectively assisted by the 71st Werfer Regiment led by Lieutenant-Colonel Andreae. Some six enemy planes were shot down over Cassino by our fighters and anti-aircraft battery.

Yanks Bomb Brunswick

American bomber formations escorted by strong fighters penetrated the Brunswick area yesterday noon and bombed several places although a dense layer of clouds covered the sky almost everywhere. The damage and casualties inflicted were, however, negligible.

Stuttgart and its suburbs were attacked last night when British terror-bombers raided southwestern Germany. The enemy lost 66 planes including 57 four-engined bombers.

The R.A.F. also bombed the Rhein-Ruhr district.

German bombers attacked targets in the London area late last night.

Reich Pressing Soviets

On both sides of Ingul and west of Kirovograd, our detaching movements are continuing according to plan in embittered offensive and defensive fighting against the hard pressing enemy.

In the middle Bug, in the Ukraine and south of Staro-Konstantinoff, the attacking Soviet fighting groups were repulsed or checked.

Our troops, counter-attacking east of Tarnopol, threw back or dispersed major enemy formations.

North of Dubno, the enemy with several rifle divisions and tank formations launched an attack but was repulsed. Several dents were sealed off and 28 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front, the Soviets continued their futile attacks northwest of Nevel and at Narva supported by tanks and planes. Southwest of Narva, several German counter-attacks gained ground.

In the fighting northwest of Nevel, the 329th Rhenish-Westphalian Infantry Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Mayer particularly distinguished itself.

BULGARIA CONDEMNS ENEMY TERROR RAID

Sofia Posters State Nation Will Never Capitulate Like Badoglioan-Italy

Special

LISBON, March 16.—In expectation of further air attacks by the anti-Axis, a proclamation of the Otez Paisi Patriotic League was posted in the streets of Sofia today, it is reported from Sofia.

The proclamation read: "The air terror of the Anglo-Americans against Bulgaria continues and has struck our capital with fresh heavy blows today. Destructions and casualties increase in number with every new attack. We do not doubt that the Anglo-Americans will continue their terror-raids against Bulgaria and that Bulgarian homes will be further destroyed and Bulgarian families will be further seriously endangered. But we shall not become a second Badoglioan-Italy. Bulgaria will not shoulder the shame of the new Badoglio regime.

"The enemies cannot destroy our firmness and our will to protect our national objectives with determination and dignity. We know that history is written with blood. We know that the national ideals can only be purchased with great sacrifice."

Meanwhile, it is reported from the Bulgarian capital that rescue work and the removal of the debris after the new anti-Axis air raid against Sofia was being carried out methodically and energetically this morning.

Workers and employes began their daily work punctually this morning. Shops are open and the life of the city is proceeding normally while the conduct of the population is exemplary.

HOBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies' Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4 Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

Tomorrow!
The 36th Evening of
KOSEI BUNKA
Sponsored by Dai Toa Music Office
Japanese Dance by
TAMAMI GOJO
and
Seinen Nippon
Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of TADASHI HATTORI
Alto Solo: FUMIKO YOTSUYA

Sunday, March 19 { Matinee: 1 p.m. Soiree: 6 p.m.
Kyoritsu Auditorium
Program includes Symphony Orchestra, Alto solo by Madame FUMIKO YOTSUYA with orchestra, and Japanese Dance by Miss TAMAMI GOJO.
Admission: ¥3.00, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores, Dai Toa Music Office (Tel. 37-1354)

RIKEN
HORMON

The Successful Conclusion of the War Depends Upon the Might of the Asiatic Billions.
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, and revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women. These tablets are effective for rundown feeling, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Asthenia, etc. Good for nursing mothers also.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

VARGAS STRESSES FAITH IN JAPANESE

Joint Declaration Ideals Hailed At South Seas Federation Dinner

Expressing his deep faith and confidence in Nippon's sincerity in fighting for the ideals which were so eloquently brought out in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas of the Republic of the Philippines, in an address before the Federation of South Seas Associations on Friday night declared that all the national forces and resources of the Philippines are now at the disposal of Japan for the successful establishment of a New Order of peace, coexistence, and common prosperity among all the nations of Greater East Asia.

Ambassador Vargas was the guest of honor at a dinner party tendered by the Federation of South Seas Associations at the Peers' Club.

It was to be regretted that prior to the actual outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Filipinos had been so influenced by the clever machinations of the anti-Japanese propagandists that they had gradually drawn away from their Nippon neighbors. They had been led to believe that Nippon was a threat to their national existence and independence, declared Ambassador Vargas.

Though Mr. Vargas who had had contact with the Japanese in the past in business, sports, and official matters, had felt in his heart that he and his people were being made but victims of the sinister anti-Japanese propagandists, he had been helpless to stop the rising tide of animosity against the Japanese.

Even during those crucial days when Mr. Vargas had been left in full charge of the administrative machinery of the government, he had confidence in the sense of fairness and humanity of the Japanese. Therefore, as Mayor of Greater Manila, he had appealed to the people to keep calm, stay at home, and avoid any possible clashes with the Japanese Forces of occupation.

The very fact that the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Forces was the most orderly, humane, and peaceful in the history of civilization testified to the sincerity of Japan's fundamental objective in waging the present war of liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia, declared Vargas.

With the frank and spontaneous promise of independence to the Philippines made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo so soon after the fall of Manila, the suspicions of the Filipinos were allayed and their eyes were at last opened to the true intentions of Japan. Implanted in the mind of every Filipino is now a real faith and confidence in the justice of Japan's cause. Not only are the Filipinos eager to cooperate with the Japanese in the establishment and promotion of mutual understanding and goodwill throughout Greater East Asia, but they are more than happy to "open economic and cultural intercourse without discrimination or exploitation, and mutual assistance in the construction of a sphere of coexistence and common prosperity, for in such lies the best hope of mankind and the world," concluded Ambassador Vargas as he proposed a toast to the victorious consummation of the present war by Japan and her allies for the successful establishment of Greater East Asia.

Present at the function were about 100 notables including General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The sponsoring organization was represented by President Count Hideo Kodama and Vice-President Ryutaro Nagai.

The function was brought to a close at 6:30 p.m.

NEW ¥100 NOTES READY

Debut Set March 20: Design Almost Same As Present One

The new ¥100 note will be put into circulation from March 20. They have been in the process of preparation following the issuance in December of last year of the new ten, five and one yen notes, according to the regulations of the Bank of Japan law.

The design of the new ¥100 notes is practically the same as the present ones, except for the change of "Bank of Japan convertible note" to "Bank of Japan note" and the depletion of the words "This note will be exchanged for ¥100 in gold for conversion" and "100 Yen" in romanized Japanese. The front of the new notes is yellowish green and the reverse side light and dark purple. The old ¥100 notes will continue to remain in circulation also.

Local Germans Donate

Joseph Spahn and Karl Gastmeier, representing the Japan branch of the German National Socialist Party, called at the War Ministry on Friday and donated ¥10,000 toward the Army Military Relief Department as an expression of the sincere gratitude toward the men and officers of the Japanese Army on the part of the members of the National Socialist Party resident in Japan.

East Asia Round-Up

Medical Mission Due

Domei

RANGOON, March 16.—A large clinic corps is to be shortly dispatched by Japan to Burma charged with the mission of giving assistance to the medical activities there. The corps will comprise of 49 members including specialists in every medical sphere, two pharmacists, six epidemic prevention commissioners, 22 nurses and others. They are expected to arrive at Burma by the end of this month and will immediately set up its headquarters here.

Kiddies to Farm

Domei

HSINKING, March 16.—The Education Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government has decided to mobilize for farm work Japanese national school pupils now in the fourth and fifth grades throughout the country. They are to be dispatched to 38 provinces including Kirin, Lungkiang, Peian, Sankiang and Mutankiang, where they are to work on farms for a period of two months in the spring between the middle of May and the middle of July, and another two months in the fall, September and October.

Japan Furnishes Books

Domei

SAIGON, March 16.—Complying with the ardent request for suitable text-books for use of Chinese youths residing in French Indo-China, the Japanese Government recently sent large quantities of text-books from Central China to be forward to Hanoi.

Moslem Corps Created

Domei

AMBOINA, March 16.—The headquarters of the Moslem Association in Ceram organized a volunteer corps by mobilizing 400,000 Moslems in the Ceram area on March 11. After the ceremony, 1,000 guilders were donated as a fund to build aircraft.

Join Labor Corps

Domei

HSINKING, March 16.—Some 400 future leaders of the National Labor Service Corps were enrolled at the Central Training Institute at Tatun today. Upon their graduation, they will be assigned to the National Labor Service Corps throughout the country.

Telegraph Office Opens

Domei

MANILA, March 17.—Another telegraph office at Bacnotan, La Union Province, has been opened handling telegrams written in romanized Japanese or in English as well as telephone calls.

Selangor's Savings Soar

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 17.—Selangor's quota of ¥550,000 in the Malai-wide savings campaign has been exceeded by over 50 per cent. The savings to date exceed ¥800,000 and are expected to reach the ¥1,000,000 mark on the closing day. The majority of savings, approximately ¥500,000, has been deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank, while Chinese and Indian banks have accounted for over ¥200,000.

Japanese Goods Arrive

Domei

SHONAN, March 17.—Another consignment of goods from Japan, specially for the Malai community, will be distributed within this week. Retail stores at Kampong, Belam, Geyland, Serai and the Malai Settlement are now packed with glass and porcelain ware, face powder, tooth powder and other articles.

Hwang Visits Palace

Domei

HSINKING, March 16.—Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister, who recently returned here after leading the goodwill mission to Japan, on the successful completion of his mission proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning to report.

Chinese Raising Pigs

Special

MACASSAR, March 17.—Overseas Chinese here will receive free distribution of breeding pigs. The importation of beef will be insured through acceleration of shipment of livestock from Bali Island.

More Food Urged

Special

MACASSAR, March 17.—Increased production of Indian corn, livestock and fowls has been adopted here by the Increased Food Production Committee. A large yield for rice, copra and cotton has also been stressed through cultivation of superior type seeds.

9 Warehouses Built

Special

SAIGON, March 17.—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha here has constructed nine large warehouses along the Saigon River to store paddy for export to Japan. Four large barges have also been built for transporting the unhusked rice from various parts of French Indo-China.

Copra Oil Exported

Special

MACASSAR, March 17.—With extraction of copra oil by factories in northern and southern Celebes progressing smoothly, the product is already being shipped to Japan and other regions in the South.

Boxing Champs Crowned

Special

MANILA, March 16.—Two new boxing champions were crowned yesterday at Rizal Stadium when Boy Brooks thrashed Clever Ciano for the middleweight title, while Star Nabua dethroned Tommy Reyes, the flyweight king. The presentation of the championship belts was made by local screen luminaries, Norma Blancaflor and Liwayway Arceo.

Municipal Assembly Meets

Special

BANJERMASIN, March 17.—The first municipal assembly of Banjermasin since the establishment of the system where local inhabitants are given the privilege to participate in Government affairs opened here on March 15 in the presence of the Governor and the Japanese Naval Commander.

MEETING IS SLATED TO AID WAR EFFORT

Members of Headquarters for National Movement Holding Inaugural Session

The members of the headquarters for national movement will hold their inaugural meeting this afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The personnel of the headquarters, which is to direct the national movement for heightening the fighting will of the nation, increasing industrial productivity, securing the food supply and national defense, was decided upon Friday and published by the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

At first the members of the headquarters were fixed at 30 but all the three parties composing the headquarters increased one member each. The Government members are to number five including Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association members, 14, including Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Association, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association members, 14, including Yonezo Maeda, floor leader.

At the inaugural meeting today there will be present Home Minister Ando, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Toshitatsu Karasawa, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information, those representing the Government; Marquis Saburo Inouye, Tadao Oasa, Eikichi Katsuda and 11 others, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and Baron Iwakusu Ida, Kozo Ota, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose and 11 others, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

SON OF P.I. ENVOY VARGAS TAKES ENTRANCE EXAMS

Is One of 376 Asiatic Youths Who Want to Study in Japanese Schools

Edward Vargas, son of Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, was one of the 376 student applicants from the East Asiatic countries who took the first entrance examinations held at the Tokyo First Higher School on Thursday, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The applicants hailing from the Southern Regions who took the qualifying tests for a two-year study in Japan included 12 girls.

Tests on the Japanese language and Japanese history of the higher school level were given in the morning, while in the afternoon, examinations on the subjects of natural science were held.

Oral and physical examinations are scheduled for March 17 and 18.

The results of the examinations will be announced around March 25.

Musical Instruments of ALL KINDS

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe.
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Philippines Will Mark Historical Sites Of Japanese Activities in Former Days

Special

MANILA, March 16.—The memory of Justo Takayama Nagafusa, a Japanese of noble descent, will be fittingly honored with a historical marker which the Philippines Historical Markers Committee plans to pin on the wall of the present Cuartel de Espana in the walled city here.

According to Eulogio B. Rodriguez, director of the National Library and Museum and chairman of the Markers Committee, the Cuartel de Espana marks the site of an old Jesuit church where the remains of Nagafusa are buried. It was added that the proposed marker has already been approved by the Ministry of Education.

This Japanese nobleman, it was stated, had been popular among the Filipinos in his time for the many acts of charity and social services he rendered, which made him an exemplary citizen.

The proposed marker reads: "Grave of Don Justo Takayama Nagafusa. Here, on the site of the old Jesuit Church, the remains of a Japanese noble, Ukon-Tayu, Don Justo Takayama Nagafusa of an ancient family of Daimyos from Settsu, who died on February 3, 1615, were interred with solemn honors. The Governor-General and representatives from the surrounding towns and one thousand Japanese residents attended."

Two other markers have been proposed by the committee, one to mark the site of the college seminary for Japanese missionaries established here in 1618 and the other to designate the site of the hospital De San Gabriel where books in "Nippongo" by a Japanese writer were first printed in 1623.

Two other historical markers made of narra (Philippine hardwood) also will be shortly placed in the Constitution Building on Arroceros Street to commemorate the drafting and signing of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic, according to Director Rodriguez. One marker will be placed inside the assembly hall where the Constitution was drafted and the other at the balcony where the Constitution was signed on September 4, last year.

The first marker reads: "Hall of Constitution. In this Hall, the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines was drafted by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence under the presidency of Dr. Jose P. Laurel. Deliberations began on June 23, 1943 and ended September 4, 1943."

The other marker reads: "Signing of Constitution. On this balcony the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines was signed by the President and Members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence at 11 a.m. on September 4, 1943."

Highest Filipino officials including President Laurel will be invited to attend the formal laying of these historical markers.

FULL ECONOMIC AID IS ASSURED BY TANI

Envoy in Shanghai Says Japan's New China Policy Will Be Enforced in Real Earnest

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHANGHAI, March 16.—Japan's new China policy will be enforced with true sincerity and full assistance will be given to China in the economic field for its national reconstruction, stated Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who arrived here today on a short visit. Ambassador Tani's statement was made during a press interview shortly after his arrival. He spoke as follows:

"That the National Government of China has started to work in real earnest in the enforcement of its wartime price policy is to be seen in the realistic measures it adopted recently and in the great progress now being made in this regard.

"The degree of permeation of Japan's new China policy differs slightly, regionally speaking. This is inevitable since there exist various differences regionally in China, both racially and socially.

"However, the true intentions of Japan in the enforcement of the new China policy will be fully understood by all the Chinese before long, and for this purpose we are determined to work with true sincerity.

"Regarding the Chinese under Chungking rule, we shall not make any specific endeavor to make them understand Japan's new China policy, but will merely pursue our tasks with sincerity until they realize our true intentions. And when they do, it will prove to be a day when the entire Chinese nation will be truly self-awakened as a Greater East Asiatic people.

"All economic assistance should be given to China for her task of national reconstruction. I can assure you that Japan will not remain inactive in this regard, but will be more than willing to extend every assistance to China."

German Church Service

An evangelical service will be held on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at the German Church in Tokyo.

HAKATA HOTEL
Fukuoka, Nippon
APPROACH:
Very conveniently located to the Hakata Railway Station and to the office of the Nippon Airways Co., Fukuoka.
GOOD MEALS: Comfortable Rooms
ROOM RATES (E.P.):
Single with bath .....¥ 9.90 and up
Double with bath ....¥14.00 " "
K. Muta, Proprietor I. Yoshida, Manager

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed...¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up..... 50,000,000
Reserve Funds...... 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

Overseas Offices
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44

Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 2111-2115

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

Office:...............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer...............SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED steno-typist, Eurasian lady, Japanese subject, part or full time, employment desired. Box 437, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERT translator, Japanese into English, seeks job in Tokyo or Yokohama, between 6 and 10 p.m. Apply Box 434, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook wants to work in foreign family. Has good references, speaks English. Apply Box 429, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TABLE amah seeks position. Apply Box 436, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
TETSUJI KAWAI
SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

BRANCHES in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo J. Okada
Viscount H. Kano G. Kishinami
T. Ohmura K. Itoh
N. Kawamura

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihombashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpo, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

For Sale

BEAUTIFUL strong Persian carpet, 3.6 x 2 m. Please write to Box 432, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FILMO-B, latest model, 8 mm. Kine camera, F:2.5, with filter, some Kodak films and leather box. Highest offers. Box 431, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE office telephone switch board with 5 exchange numbers and 20 switches, maker Nippon Denki. Please apply to Box 438, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PLANTS, bushes and trees from private garden in Yokohama. Box 430, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

2 MEDIUM-SIZE fur coats for ladies, otter skin and Siberian squirrel. 1 set of silver boxes (2 pieces), 1 silver fox, in best condition. 1 electric sewing machine. Please apply to Box 439, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWIN beds, imported, splendid make, including coil springs and mattresses. Write Box 427, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VERY old nice European oil painting for sale at reasonable price because of moving out to the country. Please write Box 435, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4400.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

JAPANESE lessons taught by experienced teacher, ex-lecturer of Leiden University, Holland. Moderate terms. Apply T. Watanabe, 1531, Yoyogi-Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Instruction Wanted

INSTRUCTION wanted regarding Japanese translations from English philosophical publications. Apply in writing only for an interview to Mitsuo Uyeda, 929, 7-chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2690.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-8 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel. Ginza (57) 1565
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
5, Nishome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7068.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1944

The Economic Warfare Upon Ireland

It is reported that the United States is now considering a complete severance of economic relations with Ireland in retaliation for the Government of Eire's refusal to expel German and Japanese diplomatic representatives from the country. Not content with mere diplomatic and economic pressure, the United States, with the undoubted cooperation of Britain, now intends to isolate Ireland completely from the rest of the world. The projected move proves once again how utterly ruthless and unprincipled are these oppressive Powers in violating the rights of smaller nations.

What effect the complete severance of economic relations will have upon Eire is very clear in view of her almost complete dependence on the Anglo-Americans. Eire depends on the Anglo-Americans for a major portion of her daily necessaries, being wholly dependent, for example, on the United States for oil and on Canada for wheat. The stoppage of such deliveries to Eire will of course drive the people of that country into dire straits. To bring about such a condition is the threat and the deliberate intention of the Americans. The fact that the United States would starve and choke the life out of a kindred people to satisfy its own selfish aims is but another proof of the arrogant American determination to force the world to bend to its absolute will. No alien race are the Irish, but a people who have contributed substantially to the composition of the American population. The complete American disregard for humanity and the savagery of their measures against the Irish, their own flesh and blood, serves again to warn the world of the cruelties and outrages the Americans are capable of perpetrating, especially against those whose racial ties are not so close to them as are the Irish.

Similar economic pressure was exerted on Spain for her staunch refusal to comply to the unreasonable demands of the Anglo-Americans. The Anglo-Americans also succeeded in forcing Argentina to sever her relations with the Axis, despite the fact that she had adhered faithfully to her policy of strict neutrality. Scarcely a neutral nation has escaped some sort of unjustifiable pressure from the Anglo-Americans, so totally incapable are they of any consideration for the rights of others, particularly when they are small or weak.

The Anglo-American action against the neutrals, its drastic and unreasonable character, no doubt is due in part to the strategic failure of their campaign in southern Italy and their inability to establish a second front in Europe, which has so long been promised, and is a glaring betrayal of their lack of confidence in military action against their foes. Though not as powerful militarily as they would like to be, the Anglo-Americans nevertheless do possess much economic power, having colonies and possessions scattered all over the globe. This economic power they are bent on utilizing to the full as a weapon of war. Thus, instead of concentrating on driving forward their military activities, the Anglo-Americans, because of their lack of confidence in such action, are resorting to the cowardly method of withholding bread and butter from those who refuse to comply with their unreasonable demands.

Anglo-American economic pressure is something which Japan also has experienced. Such pressure was exerted upon Japan with the start of China Affair and continued up to the very outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Anglo-American economic war waged against Japan was, in fact, the cause of the current war. It should be noted that economic warfare differs in no way from actual armed conflict in its disastrous effects on human welfare. Such action indeed may be considered an overt act of war, for it is tantamount to an act of hostility. War does not consist merely of exchanging fire; economic war also must be considered today as war.

The Anglo-Americans of course are resorting to this objectionable policy in order to drag the whole world into the war against the Axis nations. For this policy of violating the rights of neutrals and extending the scope of hostilities, the Anglo-Americans certainly will pay in some form some day, for no nation may perpetrate such acts of inhumanity and cruelty on so extensive a scale, affecting so many human lives, and still go unpunished. The latest Anglo-American measures are in fundamental opposition to the ways of the Japanese nation, ever fighting fairly and cleanly in accordance with Bushido to eliminate from the world such tactics as the Anglo-Americans are apparently so addicted.

The Promotion of 'Do Little' Doolittle

A Lisbon dispatch states that President Roosevelt on March 13 sent a nomination to the Senate to promote Major-General James H. Doolittle to the rank of lieutenant-general. The dispatch is significant because it indicates just how politics works in the United States, how the promotion of officers in the armed forces of the United States comes about largely through the whim and political maneuvers of the President motivated by his self-interest.

Certainly there is very little to justify the promotion of Doolittle to the rank of lieutenant-general on the basis of his record. It was Doolittle who led the American air raid on Japan on April 18, 1942, which proved to be nothing but a "stunt" to appease American public opinion at the time against the impotency of the American armed forces against Japan. Doolittle was the first to take off from the aircraft carrier Hornet but instead of appearing over Tokyo, the main target of the raid, he immediately took a southerly course and made a bee-line for China where he made a forced landing. The supposed leader of the attack, Dolittle was actually not even in the "30 seconds over Tokyo" raid which was subsequently described by one of the participating fliers on his return to America. What Doolittle was interested in then was in saving his own skin. It was no wonder he was dubbed as Colonel "Do Little".

As if his cowardly direct flight to China was not enough, Doolittle, it is recalled, became a partner of Roosevelt in their belated fabricated account of a supposedly brilliantly successful raid on Tokyo in which it was claimed that not a single American plane was lost. Roosevelt promoted Doolittle to a major-general and sent him to command the American air force in the North African operations. The President's fair-headed boy had to be taken care of. It was fortunate for Roosevelt and for Doolittle too, for that matter, that the so-called "hero" of the raid on Tokyo was in North Africa when an announcement last year by the Spokesman of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters on the details of the Tokyo air raid forced the United States War Department to admit the real story that all the participating planes crashed and not a single one reached the planned destination in China. The scathing criticism that followed in the American press of Roosevelt's grandiose announcement fully a year previous was certainly no credit to Doolittle.

Roosevelt's concern for Doolittle, who consented to trick a group of American volunteers into the raid on Tokyo—he did not let them know the nature of their mission until they were well on the high seas after departure from San Francisco and it was too late for any to turn back—is therefore understandable. When General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean area, was appointed late last year as commander-in-chief of the so-called "invasion forces" for Western Europe, Doolittle was shifted from North Africa to become commander of the United States 8th Air Force stationed in England. It was another promotion with the strings pulled by Roosevelt.

And now comes Roosevelt's nomination to the Senate to promote Doolittle to the rank of lieutenant-general—from the rank of colonel in less than two years since the abortive raid on Tokyo. There is nothing in Doolittle's record since his arrival in England to justify this promotion. All that he has done is to issue orders to his air force to make those costly daylight raids on Germany, the losses of which were so particularly heavy during the past week that some American newspapers lamented that the Luftwaffe was as strong as ever and there was no "short cut" to victory over Germany in the European War

Or can it be that the promotion was decided on by Roosevelt when he heard of Doolittle's bombastic statement early last week that his biggest ambition "after the defeat of Germany" was to "bomb Tokyo from all directions"? Birds of the same feather as revealed by their irreponsible utterances, it is no wonder that Roosevelt and Doolittle do "get along", and that the former will yet promote the latter to be a full general before long.

Fruit of Anglo-U.S. Duplicity

Arab-Jewish Struggle in Palestine Rendered Increasingly Complex by Latest Developments

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

In summarizing the Arab-Jewish struggle in Palestine, an American writer once said: "Great Britain married herself to a problem in the Holy Land from which there is no divorce." And this perennial, tragic problem which is most vexatious to the British will be rendered increasingly complex by American intervention, as in most cases of international or inter-racial conflicts in the past. It has suddenly flared up again recently by the introduction in the American Congress of the resolution calling for the cooperation of the American Government in the movement to establish the Jewish State in Palestine.

Several days ago American Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the resolution, in turning down the request from the Presidents of the Iraqi Senate and Chamber of Deputies for the withdrawal of the resolution, explained its motive as from their "friendship with the Jewish people," and declared that "the Jewish aspirations have become already defined and do not permit of further discussion." The term "Jewish aspirations" or that of "Jewish Zionist aspirations," having been officially used first in that fateful declaration of Lord Balfour on November 2, 1917, has been reiterated on different occasions with renewed emphasis by the British and American leaders for arousing sympathy for the Zionist movement to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people. Small wonder that the American senator uses that old term as the moral justification for the proposed resolution. But as the Iraqi leaders seem to question rightly the motives behind the proposal, what the American senator explains cannot be accepted only at its face value. "No nation," wrote an American expert on the question a few years ago, "is more interested in the Palestine situation than the United States. American Jews have some $200,000,000 invested there; 9,000-odd American Jews have settled there; and the United States, under a convention signed with Great Britain in 1924, has the right to object to any change in Britain's mandate over the Holy Land." In fact, the stand of the Roosevelt government "for the maintenance of Palestine as a Jewish national home without limitation" remains unchanged and is reported to have now the support of American labor, including the C.I.O. Senator Wagner, accordingly, could give to the Iraqi leaders such a curt refusal of their above-mentioned request that "the United States Congress can take steps as it pleases without taking into consideration foreign dictates or advice." Moreover the blind sympathy of the American people stirred up by such propaganda as "a movement of a people without a land to a land without a people" can never be minimized as an important factor in moving public opinion to the American intervention in this most thorny question.

During the 1938 crisis, a close observer of Palestinian affairs wrote: "Flames of religious hatred sweep over Palestine with the fury of a forest fire fanned by a tornado, and Britain faces the stark reality of being unable to prevent a Holy War from spreading to all her colonies inhabited by Moslems, unless she betrays the Jews, and that spells trouble, too." Although the recent protest of the Iraqi leaders is couched in moderate language, the same fury against the fresh move for the "unrestricted Jewish Immigration" and against the consequent conversion of Palestine into the Jewish State can be easily read between the lines. It says: "If the United States intervenes in the manner suggested by this resolution, it will be death to the Arabs in Palestine and will cause despair and distrust throughout the Arab Moslem world." It further clarifies the implications of "this monstrous demand" as "the elimination from Palestine of 1,000,000 Arabs, the handing over of all holy places of Moslems and Christians to the Jews, the consequent hostility towards the United States of every Arab throughout the world, and the resentment of all Moslems throughout Asia and Africa." And thus it appears that the Arabs' vehement desire "to convert the Jewish national home into a Jewish national cemetery" is being inflamed again.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the American military authorities are opposing this Congressional action apparently for military reasons. But was not the Balfour Declaration, the source of all the Arab-Jewish troubles, framed and issued as an important Allied war measure in the last war? Explaining the circumstances under which the Declaration was issued, Lloyd George said some years ago in Parliament: "The Balfour Declaration was made at one of the darkest times in the war. The French army had mutinied, the Italian army was on the verge of collapse; America had hardly started to come in. There was nothing left but for Great Britain to confront the most powerful military combinations the world had ever seen and we were in desperate straits. We came to the conclusion it was vital we should have the sympathy and cooperation of that most remarkable community—the Jews—in all parts of the world. . . . I bear testimony that the Jews responded nobly to the appeal which was made." On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the Arabs played a vital part in the capture of Jerusalem by the British in December, 1917, thereby disintegrating the Turkish Empire and ensuring the British lifeline to India and East Asia. This Arab assistance the British obtained under the promise that they would grant independence to the greater part of Turkey's Arab provinces, which would include Palestine as understood by the Arabs. Hence the Balfour Declaration is characterized by "one of history's monstrous ambiguities," as a commentator rightly put it, which reads: "His Majesty's Government view with favor establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

While the British White Paper of 1939, "unequivocally" declares that "it is not part of their policy that Palestine should become a Jewish state," Winston Churchill strongly denounced it at that time saying: "As one intimately and responsibly concerned in the earlier states of our Palestine policy, I could not stand by and see solemn engagements into which Britain has entered before the world set aside for reasons of administrative convenience." President Roosevelt also is authoritatively reported to have stated that "the American Government has never approved the British White Paper of 1939."

Britain already has on her hands enough problems calling for early solution in order to effectively step up her war effort, the problems most of which were created by their policy of opportunism and duplicity in the last war. Any American intervention in the matters will never save but worsen the situation.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

May blessing this day be vouchsafed us
From winds, waters, plants,
From evening and dawn,
From the dust of the earth,
From the trees, the sun and the cattle,
From the Father-heart of heaven.

* * *

When a man hath come to the knowledge of God
His heart is lightened of all its afflictions,
His doubts melt away,
And he winneth, forthright,
Release from the fruit of his deeds.

* * *

O thou,
The Ineffable God:

From untruth lead me to truth,
From darkness lead me to light,
From death unto life everlasting.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Yoshimune and Munetaka

BY SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

The spirit of Yoshimune is not difficult to analyze; it is utilitarian in the best sense of the word. He found the state of society, politics and administration manners and fashions of the day not satisfactory and set about reforming them in a business-like manner. He made it his business to remove every barrier and obstacle standing in the paths of cooperation between people and Government so that the greatest result might be accomplished for the good of society, both rulers and ruled. And he adopted every means there was to this end, no matter from where it came—from the lowest or the highest, from the prehistoric age of the deities or from the other side of the earth, that is, the barbarian countries, from which nothing but evils were supposed to come. Such was the spirit underlying his innovations of Tashidaka, Meyasu-bako and Age-mai, his dispatch of scholars to Nagasaki and his encouragement of Kokugaku, etc.

It was natural then that national learning and indeed all other branches of learning should have flourished under such a rule and that Kamo Mabuchi should have enjoyed a larger measure of freedom of study and appreciation of his talent than any of his predecessors ever did in Yedo. This age was distinguished at once for the spirit of kogaku—ancient learning—and for that of practical efficiency in political and administration: two things apparently inconsistent but really the integral parts of good government. The value of his policy may best be appreciated when it is contrasted with that of Eleventh Shogun Iyenari who scarcely 40 years after Yoshimune's death issued in 1790 that notorious edict known as "Igaku no kin" (veto of heterodox learning), which, though it was seemingly an official encouragement of the orthodox Chu Tze learning, was a virtual prohibition of all other schools of learning inasmuch as the example set by the upper classes was to be reverentially followed by the lower. It illustrates, by the way, how a great shining example may in a generation or two be totally ignored or perverted as if it had never been.

Yoshimune was evidently a man of exceptional personal charm and disarming manners, invested with a fund of humor and imagination, just the reverse of a terrible reformer who speaks the voice of thunder or looks daggers from glowering eyes. He carried out his reforms with a gentle hand and in a natural manner, without bragging or scolding, so that the victims of his reforms were willing to cooperate with him. Typical was the way in which he solved the most embarrassing problem of his own household.

Tayasu and Hitotsubashi

The only skeleton in Yoshimune's closet was his eldest son, Iyeshige, who was hardly likely to make a good Shogun. He was foolish, if not a downright idiot, in everything except in the game of chess for which he was said to display his genius. Yoshimune had been counselled, by none more sincerely than by himself, to depose him in favor of his second son, Munetaka, who was universally acknowledged to be worthy of his father; but he forbore to do this "for the sake of the State." If he broke the tradition of premogeniture in his own house, it would set a dangerous precedent which the daimyo more than 300 in number, might be tempted to follow, and indeed some of them would be only too glad to seize upon it as a good pretext to depose their own rightful heirs and thereby cause numerous little wars of succession throughout Japan to the total destruction of that "internal peace at any price" which was Tokugawa's most inviolable principle. Yoshimune followed the best expediency under the circumstances of "allowing for a brief time the inconvenience of an imbecile ruler for the sake of the great fundamental policy."

To make up for it, however, Yoshimune created two branch houses with the privilege of furnishing heir to the Shogunal line in case his direct issue died without one. Thus his second son, Munetaka, was appointed in 1730 Lord of Tayasu family, so named after the Tayasu bridge, spun across the outer Shogunal moat, inside which his residence was built; and in 1740 his third son, Munetada, became master of the Hitotsubashi house in the same manner. Both were given the revenue of 100,000 koku each but without territorial possession. It may be remembered that Eleventh Shogun Iyenari was a son of Hitotsubashi-Tokugawa, that is, Yoshimune's grandson, and that Fifteenth Shogun Yoshinobu was also of the same house. The late Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, the well-known social figure in Tokyo of the Meiji and Taisho period, was a son of Tayasu-Tokugawa and a descendant of Munetaka's but he had been early adopted into the Hitotsubashi family so that he was often facetiously referred to as "Sixteenth Shogun" as he stood the chance of succeeding to the Shogunal office if the old regime had continued uninterrupted.

In the Scheme of Things

It may therefore be said that Munetaka was installed as a sort of shadow Shogun and was expected to carry on his father's heart and will which his elder brother could not be hoped to do, and we must grant that he played his part well, as attested by the tribute paid him for his various virtues—his love of simple life, his devotion to culture and learning and his patronage of a great scholar like Mabuchi.

Our short studies of Mabuchi, his patrons and the times he lived in convince us that there were certain inalienable relations between them—how they reacted upon each other—making possible the harmonious development, so to speak, of the three elements—men, policy and times. Some historians are of opinion that the reforms of Kyoho, wonderful as they certainly are, were the result of the dire need of the times and that as these reforms were universally recognized to be necessary to save the house of Tokugawa from the untimely ruin which then was staring it in the face, the Rochu (ministers) and the powerful Tokugawa kinsmen had seen in Yoshimune the best instrument of the only possible policy that could have been carried out. Such opinion, if true, will not in the least minimize Yoshimune's qualities as great statesman, for we know many a sad instances in which though a certain policy is universally believed to be the right one and moreover the times are ripe for it, even then there is a possibility, a danger, of it being shunted to a grass-grown sideline for a long time, if one in supreme command of affairs happens to be a dullard or an obdurate ostrich who will not see things as they are.

We have in some little measure taken the hint made by Mabuchi himself that to understand any important work we should study the character of its author and of the times he lived in; and we are satisfied that Kamo Mabuchi, for all his genius, and, for that matter, Yoshimune himself, were in a way the products of their times, each in his sphere playing a part in the scheme of things which made the swelling drama of Kyoho regime what it was.

(End)

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

China in the War

(From The Shanghai Times)

The War of Greater East Asia is essentially a war of emancipation for Asia. It is Asia's armed revolt against Anglo-American imperialism. In this war China is fighting shoulder to shoulder with Japan and other Asiatic nations to defend Asia against aggression. True, she is not yet militarily strong enough to send armed forces to the firing lines, but this does not alter the fact that she has thrown in her lot with Japan to fight for lasting peace and justice, co-existence and common prosperity, in the common interests of all Asiatic nations. Nor will any one dare to question the veracity of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's assertion that Japan and China are destined jointly to serve as the mainstay of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Having often been likened to the two wheels of a handcart, these two Asiatic nations are absolutely interdependent for existence and progress. Naturally, reciprocity and mutual respect have been the keynote of their relations during the past 20 centuries. There can be no irreconcilable clash of interests between the two nations.

This is the essential basis of Sino-Japanese relations. On this basis the two nations are cooperating, and will continue to cooperate for all time to come, in defending Asia and upholding justice against aggression. Despite the unfortunate incident known as the China Affair, which broke out on July 7, 1937, the diplomatic relations between the two countries have been maintained without any serious interruption. In fact, the military operations now under way in the country are undertaken by the Japanese Forces, as often as not jointly with the Chinese National Army, against the American-Chungking guerilla activities, which are mainly aimed at terrorizing the great mass of Chinese people and obstructing Asia's struggle for emancipation and justice in such a way as to help Anglo-American imperialism once more to hold sway over China as well as the rest of Asia.

This fundamental fact of the China problem should never be lost sight of in any survey of the trend of events in this country. Indeed, but for this knowledge, much of the significance of all that Japan is doing for China would fall short of understanding among observers.

Japan's sole concern in this country is to cooperate as closely as possible with the 400 million Chinese in nullifying American-Chungking obstructions to Asia's war of emancipation. Nothing is so far from her real intentions as to seek territorial or other material aggrandizement in China or in any other part of the world. There is no need whatever for the Imperial Army to occupy any position for a long period unless it is absolutely imperative to do so in order to stave off Anglo-American aggression or to accelerate the all-round emancipation of Asia and consequently of the rest of the world. Viewed in this light, the real significance of the crucial importance of sino-Japanese cooperation in the present war will be brought home to all impartial observers.

Women's Part in Malai

(From the Malai Sinpo)

One of the most striking results of the War of Greater East Asia is the evidence to be found in East Asia that in waging this war of emancipation of subject peoples Japan has also emancipated the women in these regions. In the independent countries of Burma and the Philippines, women are today actively participating in the moulding of their countries and it is heartening to find that their example is being followed by their sisters in Malai. It was not long ago that the women of Malai were content to confine their interests and activities to the home and the nursing of the sick. They showed no inclination to align themselves with their menfolk in national matters. Reared behind the strong walls of tradition and man-made laws, an inferiority complex was forced upon the Malai maid. Except in a few rare cases she had to be satisfied with a limited education and a cramped outlook on life. It was impressed on her that her role in life was to marry and raise a family. When her sisters in other parts of the world fought and earned the right to pit their intelligence and strength against their brothers and to carve out careers for themselves, the Malai maid trod the path which her mother, grandmother and even great-grandmother had faithfully followed.

Who would have thought that in the brief period of two years she would be identifying herself with the reconstruction of New Malai and in the war effort? Today, we find her sitting side by side with the men in offices doing an honest day's work; today, we find her boldly coming out of her sheltered life to encourage the men to do their bit as sons of the soil; today, we hear her clamoring for the privilege to shoulder with her brothers the right to defend the land in which they live against any aggressor of the future. For the awakening which has come to her she has to thank Japan. Had it not been for the War of Greater East Asia her lot today would be as it had been in the past. She has come to realize she is no longer an ornament but an adviser and a helper.

The spontaneous way in which she has been coming forward to play her part in the rebuilding of Malai, and the promptitude with which she has learnt the Japanese language and adapted herself to the New Order in East Asia, constitute proof that within her has always burnt the desire to be permitted to play her part in the affairs of her community. It is a good sign for the future of this country. Women have played important roles in the making of nations, and history provides us with many instances where countries have been saved by women. It was the great Napoleon who rightly said that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Why then should not the woman of Malai take a hand in the guidance and defense of her motherland?

Fruits of Wisdom

No liberal man would impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.—Cicero.

* * *

The youth of the soul is everlasting, and eternity is youth.—Richter.